THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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CALCUTTA:—MONDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1888.

Per Annum in Advance
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MOFUSSIL 13-4

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 10TH OCTOBER.

NEWS has been received that the Chief of Abushiri attacked the German station at Bagamoyo, but retired after severe fighting. Indian traders have abandoned the place.

A TELEGRAM from Chardjui states that Ishak Khan has settled at Kerki, and that his followers are scattered throughout Bokhara.

THE Russian expedition to Thibet, which had halted owing to the death of Prejevalsky, has started again under the leadership of Colonel Povtsoff.

MR. CAINE, M.P., with the Rev. Mr. Evans is now in Lahore. Their reception by the native community has been very cordial and warm. On Sunday night at a public meeting in the Government College hall, with the Principal in the chair, addresses were presented to Mr. Caine. It was resolved to form a standing committee to watch the abkari administration of the Punjab, to work in correspondence with the London Anglo-Indian Temperance Association.

BOMBAY has started an Art Society, and an exhibition of paintings, sculpture and photographs is to be opened on the 4th of Febuary next.

THE *Indu Prakash*, *apropos* of the demand which the Syndicate of the Bombay University have made upon Mr. Pendse, expresses its belief that the Syndicate ought to ascertain how matters regarded and distinctly understood by them to be confidential are oozing out. "It is impossible," writes the contemporary, "to resist the conclusion that the circulators of these misleading reports are desirous of weakening the hands of the Government, when it is honestly trying to get at the truth of alleged scandals. Who has betrayed the confidence of the Syndicate? That body should institute a searching enquiry, and take steps to prevent misleading reports about its proceedings getting into public prints."

THE Chief Justice of Madras the other day at the Appellate Court, in dealing with an appeal from a conviction on a charge of murder coupled with a charge of theft, expressed a strong opinion as to the inconvenience of such a procedure. His lordship said: "The crime of murder is triable by assessors whose verdict we can often revise. In such a case as this there are really two verdicts on the same set of facts, only one of which we may set aside. Government should see that our opinion on matters of this sort is communicated to the District Judges and Public Prosecutors, and direct that such joinder of charges should never take place."

THE Lahore paper writes: "If the *Bombay Gazette's* London correspondent is correct Lord Salisbury would appear to have made a serious mistake in referring to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji as a 'black man.' The same idea might have been much more delicately expressed by saying that the Opposition were running a 'dark house'; but this would have sacrificed the tinge of ridicule conveyed by the phrase 'black man.' over and above the actual colour of Mr. Naoroji's skin. We are afraid that Lord Salisbury chose his words with a purpose; and in so doing acted unworthily as a leader of a great party, who should appeal to the higher instead of the lower instincts of the people. The Premier appears to have struck, indeed, an intentional blow 'beneath the belt' at a political opponent who, with many disadvantages, has deservedly won the high opinion of most educated Englishmen with whom he has come in contact."

THE *Bombay Gazette's* London correspondent says that the Liberal papers continue to make capital of Lord Salisbury's remarks concerning Dadabhai Naoroji. The *Daily News* says that the indiscretion would have been a national calamity, but fortunately for the empire, it has been condemned by the whole Indian Press, European as well as native.

THE winter, we hear, has set in with unwonted severity in Behar, and this, with other unfavourable circumstances, will affect seriously the prospects of the *rabi* crop there. The price of coarse rice is [illegible]ary, and most food supplies are said to be [illegible]ap.

TUESDAY, 11TH OCTOBER.

IT is authoritatively stated that among the leading questions that will be submitted to Lord Lansdowne will be the transfer of Scinde to the Punjab Government.

GENERAL MACLEAN has obtained full information on the points in dispute between Persia and Afghanistan in respect to the south-western border of the Herat Province, and a detailed report of his investigations has just been forwarded to the Government.

IT is proposed to reduce the military forces in Burmah, so that at the end of the next relief season, about April next, the garrison will consist of the troops from Madras and the 17th Bengal Infantry. The Tounghoo-Mandalay railway line, which is considered to be highly important, both from a commercial and strategic point of view, will probably be opened by the middle of February.

THE Government of Bombay have resolved to abolish the income attached to the Shrievalty, and it has also been decided to do away with the post of Deputy Sheriff.

INFORMATION has been received from Cabul that the Amir's family has reached Madar, and that the Amir himself was at Haibak, and that things are generally quiet in Turkistan.

THE Shinwaris are still in revolt, and the Afghan Commander-in-Chief is in Kot Tirahi to overawe them with 3 Regiments of Infantry, 1 Regiment of Cavalry, and 12 guns. In spite of his presence in their country, the Shinwaris commit raids every night, and on the night of 14th November, a disturbance occurred near Kot Triahi in which 6 men of the Amir's and 2 Sangu Khels were killed.

THERE was a continuous downpour of rain from Saturday to Wednesday of last week at Pondichery. In consequence the country is flooded for miles around.

THE forty-seventh anniversary of the birth of the Prince of Wales was celebrated at Windsor on the 9th instant with great *eclat*.

HIS Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has consented to become a Patron of the Dalhousie Institute.

A CONTEMPORARY says that the Calcutta High Court has framed important rules in regard to criminal matters. In the first place, it has ruled that the order for the discharge of a prisoner, appealing to the High Court, should be communicated direct to the Jailor, so that no time should be lost in discharging him. Secondly, the Mofussil Magistrates are enjoined to examine periodically the register kept of summary trials so that those having had the power of summary trials may be kept under restraint. Thirdly, summons, now written in Bengali, and sent to any place outside Bengal, should in future be written in English.

THE French Cabinet is discussing a scheme to provide funds for the completion of the Panama Canal.

COLONEL Newmarch has been nominated to succeed Lieutenant-General Allen Johnson as Military Secretary in the India Office. Colonel Newmarch is known in India as military accountant and financier, and his name is likely to be remembered in connection with the alarming dificit in the Military Budget at the close of the Afghan war.

A BOMBAY paper says that the Government have allowed a special pension to Lady Souter, in recognition of the valuable services of the late Sir Frank Souter, Commissioner of Police. The memorial fund raised in honour of Sir Frank comes to more than Rs. 25,000, the bulk of which, the paper says, is agreed to be handed over to his widow. A small portion of the fund will be utilized for the purpose of perpetuating the memory of the deceased in some suitable manner

THE *Madras Mail* says:—"Time was when Commanders-in-Chief in India were the proud and hospitable occupants of houses worthy of their rank at their respective Presidency capitals, but that time has passed away, and at the present moment H. E. Sir Frederick Roberts has no home in Calcutta: H. R. H the Duke of Connaught is the guest of Captain Hext the Director of Indian Marine, at Bombay; and H. E. Sir Charles Arbuthnot is encamped on the glacis of Fort St. George. The permanent location of army head-quarters at pleasant rather than suitable stations is responsible for this change."

WEDNESDAY, 12TH OCTOBER.

THE Jubilee statue of the Queen, which is to be erected at the Government House, Singapore, has been placed on a platform in the hall of the Colonial Office for private view before being forwarded to its destination. The Queen is represented in State robes with crown, sceptre, and orb. The statue is of pure Carrara marble.

The *Liberal* says that a splendid silver cup with floral decorations has been presented by the Queen-Empress to the third prince of Cooch Behar, on the occasion of his *Namkuran* ceremony. The cup bears on it the following inscription:—'Presented to Kumar Vitcor Niyendro Narain by his God-Mother Victoria, the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India. 1888.'

SPARKLING eyes, faultless figures, splendid complexions, and we know not what besides, are the baits set to catch the woman who is pretty, but wants to be prettier, or who is plain and wants to be pretty. Some of the advertised beautifiers may be harmless, but others are distinctly the contrary: as a young American girl has learned by painful experience. She was really beautiful, and had no reason for tampering with her person. But she imagined that her eyes were not sufficiently lustrous, and she bought a certain lotion warranted to remedy this fancied defect. She used it for a period—it is conjectured that she used it, moreover, to excess, and the consequences have been very disastrous. One of her eyes is completely destroyed, and has had to be removed; while the other is sightless, so that the unfortunate young lady, the only daughter of wealthy parents, is now totally blind. The American papers, in relating the case do not say whether measures are to be taken to prevent the sale of a beautifying lotion which injures, and even destroys, the sight: but it is imagined that if the lotion really caused the evil, something ought to be done.

THE new Russian Loan of twenty milions sterling has been twice covered in Prais. Little has been subscribed elsewhere.

IT is proposed to make the *Education Gazette* a more thorough organ of the Bengal Government than at present. After a deal of correspondence on the Finance Committee's recommendation to do away with the Government subsidy of Rs. 300 a month to the *Gazette*, it has at last been settled that the grant will be continued, but on more stringent conditions.

THE East Indian Railway will issue return tickets from the 22nd December, available for return journey up to be 3rd January inclusive, at *single* fares, to enable the public to have a short outing during the Christmas holidays.

A NOTIFICATION in the *Peking Gazette* of October 29 last states that "two military officers of high rank have been deputed by the Military Governor of Ili to inspect the boundary marks on the frontier in company with a Russian party, as is provided in the Treaty. The retinue of the two Commissioners will consist of fifty officers and men. The distance to be traversed being great, they will be provided with a supply of settled provisions for forty days; and they will be furnished with three hundred taels to be expended in repairing the boundary posts and in bestowing gratuities."

A LONDON telegram states that Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji's friends propose to entertain him at the National Liberal Club as a mark of sympathy.

IT is understood that, in conection with the outbreak of cholera which occurred amongst emigrants into the Assam Valley district, during the opening months of this year, a suggestion was put forward, through the Superintendent of Emigration, that, in order to minimise the difficulty caused by the annually recurring influx of immigrants during a comparatively few months of the year, an effort should be made to equalise the distribution of immigrants by imposing a monthly limit on recruiting. The opinion has been asked of those interested in the subject whether a continuous supply of emigrants to Assam could not be obtained throughout the year, and whe-

ther, taking all the circumstances attending recruitment and the requirement of employers of labour into consideration, such a plan as that proposed could be adopted without prejudice to the tea industry.

THURSDAY, 13TH OCTOBER.

THE question of coolie emigration to British Borneo is engaging the attention of the Government of India; and it is hoped that this new outlet for India's surplus population will be opened in a little time. The Government are only anxious to see that proper arrangements are made for protecting the interests of the emigrants and ensuring their health and comfort before sanctioning the measures usual in such cases. The climate of Borneo is believed to be well suited to natives of India.

RUSSIAN engineers have recently completed a long tunnel in connection with the Central Asian Railways. A telegram from Tiflis, to the *Novoe Vremya*, states:—"On the 13th October in the presence of the Minister of communications, and of many other persons who were invited to witness the ceremony, the connection between the two galleries of the tunnel constructed at the cost of the Russian Government for the purpose of avoiding the Suram Pass on the Trans-Caucasus Railway was opened. By means of this tunnel not only is a rise of several thousand feet altogether avoided, but much wear and tear of rolling is obviated, and the shifting of loads from truck to truck is no longer necessary. The length of the tunnel is 2½ miles. The work of piercing the tunnel began on the west side on the 6th June, and on the east side in July, and everything was brought to a conclusion at the beginning of October."

THE *Pioneer* writes:—"In proof that the Sikkim-Tibet question has not disturbed the cordial relations between England and China, we may state that a marked improvement has taken place in the Bhamo-Yunnan borders during the past six months. There have been no serious difficulties in that direction from the first; but the Viceroy of Yunnan is notorious for his anti-European sentiments, and after the annexation of Burma he did little to avail himself of the advantages offered by the establishment of a strong and settled Government in the Upper Irrawaddy Valley. He certainly kept peace on the frontier; but the attitude of the Chinese traders who visited Bhamo showed that he was not in the least friendly towards his new neighbours. Of late, however, a change for the better has taken place, and the steady development of trade is a sure sign that a better feeling obtains in Yunnan. The fact is that the Viceroy of Yunnan has loyally obeyed the orders from head quarters at Pekin, which aimed at securing a good understanding on the Burman frontier; and this is in itself a proof that China bears no malice against us in our operations against the Tibetans. Were the case otherwise, it would have been easy for the Chinese to give trouble about Bhamo, and that without any open act of hostility on the part of the Governor of the Province."

A SCHEME, which originated with the Vienna International Oriental Congress, for a systematic survey of the vernacular languages of India, is now, with the proposals of the Bengal Government on the subject, before the Supreme Government for consideration.

THERE is a peculiar case now pending before His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council. One Narayen Govind *alias* Dattadas is charged with attempting to incite disaffection against the British Government in the Sawantwadi State.

THE *Pioneer* says:—"Lord Dufferin will not be allowed to leave India without a special introduction to Native literature. Munshi Newal Kishore, of Lucknow, has just issued, for distribution among Lord Dufferin's friends and admirers, an Urdu translation of all the speeches—official and social—which His Excellency has delivered during his Viceroyalty of India, prefacing the volume with a summary of Lord Dufferin's public acts in his administration of the country, and frontispiecing the whole with a well-executed photograph of the distinguished author of the speeches. The Munshi has also published Urdu and Persian translations of Lord Dufferin's *Letters from High Latitudes*. The Persian translation of this work was undertaken mainly with a view to afford Lord Dufferin an opportunity of reading his letters in that language of the East, in which he has attained considerable proficiency."

THE Amir's son, who is now governing at Cabul, lately sent an urgent reminder to General Gholam Hyder Khan at his Camp in the Shinwari country, that the arrangements for the protection of the road are very unsatisfactory; and the General, in accordance with this, called together all the influential men residing between Jagdalak and Dhaka, and told them to arrange for the protection of roads on their own responsibility in their respective *ilakas*. They declared that they were unable to do so, as they were short of arms and ammunition, and that the Amir's Government ought to supply it. General Gholam Hyder Khan has, therefore, referred the matter of the supply of arms to Cabul, and has, for the present, detailed soldiers from the force under his command to protect the road.

FRIDAY, 14TH DECEMBER.

THE richest woman in the world, is Mrs. Dona Isadore Causino, of Chili, who is now going to New York City, and it is intimated that "if she likes the place, she may buy it." Such little affairs as mines of various minerals, and a fleet of iron steamers, are casually mentioned as among her belongings.

THE report of the sixth quarterly inspection of the Dock Works at Kidderpore shows that the progress of the works was retarded owing to the heavy rain, which fell during the latter end of August, and at the beginning of September 1888. The health of the work-people was good, the average number employed being 9,151, among whom there was a death-rate of 12·1 per thousand per annum. In spite of the unfavorable season, the progress made was fair, and the character of the work was satisfactory.

THE *Whitehall Review* says:—"When is that gentleman going to India to pitch Lord Lansdowne into the Bay of Bengal? He swore by all the gods that the infamous deeds in Ireland of the new Governor-General of India should be proclaimed from Ceylon to the Himalayas. The attempt to chase His Excellency from Canada was hardly successful: and, judging from what the native papers in India says, Mr. O'Brien, perhaps, had better leave well alone. The ryots of Bengal and the North-West Provinces do not know much, and care less, about the wrongs of Erin: still, following the good example of Mr. Wilfred Blunt, Mr. O'Brien might go and lead a new crusade on India's coral strands, and hoist the famous tweed suit as an oriflamme. If he escapes cholera and sunstroke, and being knocked on the head in a bazaar row, he may live to return and explain to a Parliament in College Green what he has done in the East—or perhaps, not done."

DURING the year 1887-88 the net customs receipts fell off by Rs. 4,56,192, or 2 per cent, notwithstanding that the duty on salt was raised by eight annas per maund since January last, and an import-duty on petroleum was imposed at the rate of six pice per imperial gallon in February of the current year. The whole of the decrease had been under import duty. The receipts on account of general merchandise diminished by Rs. 20798, or 1·4 per cent, and the duty realized from salt declined from Rs 182,79,733 to Rs. 1,83 28,910. The value of stores both foreign and Indian, exported in behalf of Government, rose from Rs. 1503 to Rs. 36,380, and from Rs. 1,01,316, to Rs. 3,23,861 respectively including Government transactions. The value of the imports of Calcutta increased from Rs. 24,34,59,221 to Rs. 24,52,69,130, and of the exports from Rs. 34,63,63,512 to Rs. 35,80,04,675. The importation of cotton piece-goods decreased owing to the reaction on last year's imports, which were the largest on record. The decline amounted to 83 lakhs of rupees. There was an increase in the import of malt liquors, the receipts rising from Rs. 12 90,773 to Rs. 14 47,306 in value. The export of wheat in 1887-88 was in value Rs. 1,67,90,729. Thus it will be seen that in the year under review the export in wheat fell off in quantity by 38·4 per cent.

THE *Manchester Guardian* says:—"Now that the report of the Gold and Silver Commission is in the the hands of the public, the International Monetary Association, which was started in London last summer by a number of influential Anglo-Indians, is about to enter on an active campaign. Already 300 gentlemen have become members of the Association, although no special steps have hitherto been taken to bring it under public notice. In a circular which has been issued it is stated that "the interests of Lancashire are deeply involved, and the influence of Manchester will be exerted in favour of an early and satisfactory settlement."

THE *Novoe Vremya* makes the important declaration that if the Indian Government feels satisfied by locating its influence at Cabul, Russia will be satisfied, and that then the well-being of all concerned will be secured without the shedding of blood.

A LONDON telegram to the Allahabad paper says:—A furious discussion continues in the Russian Press, owing to Sir Henry Drummond Wolff's success in opening the Kurrun river to traffic. Complecations are feared, though the Czar is believed to be reluctant to increase the friction between the two countries.

SATURDAY, 15TH DECEMBER.

IN connection with the scheme for giving Government aid to indigenous Sanskrit Schools or *Tols* throughout this Province, there is a talk of deputing the Principal of the Sanskrit College, Calcutta, for an inspection of the *Tols* preliminary to their selection as recipients of aid.

ACCORDING to a London telegram to an up-country paper, Sir. John Grost, "replying to Mr. T. O'Connor, stated that Lord Cross possessed no information or evidence in reference to Colonel Marshall's alleged loan of the Nizam's money to his brother-in-law. If *prima face* evidence was supplied, he said, the Indian Government will inquire."

EXTENSIVE arrangements are being made at Jodhpore for the reception of Lord and Lady Galway, the Earl of Scarborough, and other distinguished English visitors to India, during the present cold season.

THE Frontier road, leading to Pishin has been completed, and has been opened to public traffic, which will help trade largely.

THE Emperor William is having a private railway carriage, built for his own use. at a cost of £7,000. It is 50 ft. in length, and contains dining-room, study, bed-room, dressing-room and bath.

THE Queen intends to place an enquestrian statue of the late Emperor Frederick in Windsor Great Park, in close proximity to the statue of the Prince Consort, which had been purchased out of the Women's Jubilee offering and which, by the way, will probably be unveiled by Her Majesty in March next.

SIR MADHAVA RAO, says the *Liberal*, is not only a thinker, in the ordinary sense of the term, but he has the abilities to put his thoughts into a practical shape. The latest outcome of his thoughts in retirement is the attention to Africa as a field of enterprise. A Bombay paper approves of the advice and asks him to give it a practical turn by taking a personal interest in it, and offering a lakh of rupees as a nucleus of the necessary capital to float the scheme. The climate of the Zanzibar coast is suited to the Indian constitution and the Cutch merchants of that place have made a profitable field of it.

THE Maharajah of Jeypore is building a temple at Brindabun, near Muttra, that will cost twenty lakhs of rupees. Hundreds of workmen have been engaged on the temple for two years, and three years more will be required to complete it. The architecture will be a combination of the different styles seen in all the famous temples of India; and the mosaics will rival the Taj. Every workman, from the architect to the coolie, is a native. Carved pillars of marbles and red stone, weighing over ninety maunds, are lifted into place without steam or any of the modern improvements. India may yet discover the lost arts of hydraulics. The temple is being built in honour of Krishna, the saint of the place. The Maharaja visits the temple quarterly, and minutely inspects the work.

SIR MONIER WILLIAMS is arranging for publication his recent lectures on "Buddhism," in which he brings before his readers its connection with Brahminism and Hindooism and its contrast with Christainity.

THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, BOW-BAZAR STREET).

(SESSION 1888-9.)

LECTURE by Babu Asutosh Mukerjee, M. A. F. R. A. S., F. R. S. E. on *Monday*, the 17*th Inst.*, at 4 P. M

Subject: Theory of Analytic Functions. Theory of Contact. Osculating parabola and Equilateral hyperbola.

PRACTICAL CLASS in Chemistry under Babu Ram Chandra Dutta, F. C. S. on *Thursday*, the 20*th Inst.* at 4½ P. M.

Subject: Metals of the iv and v Groups.

LECTURE by the Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C. I. E., on *Thursday*, the 20*th Inst.* at 7 P. M.

Subject: Rotatory Polarization.

LECTURE by Babu Ram Chandra Datta, F. C. S. on *Saturday*, the 22*nd Inst.* at 4 P. M.

Subject: Phosphorus.

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on *Sunday*, the 23*rd Inst.* at 3 P. M.

Subject: Static or Frictional Electricity: Conduction and Induction.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.,
Honorary Secretary.

December 15*th*, 1888

Digitized with financial assistance from the National Archives of India on 08 August, 2017

The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1888.

THE FIRST PUBLIC UTTERANCES OF THE VICEROY IN CALCUTTA.

THE unhappy and unnecessary controversy which gathered round the Municipal Address of Calcutta to the Viceroy happily ended in nothing serious. An over-zealous member of the Corporation taking exception to certain expressions in the first draft of the address prepared by the Committee entrusted with its drawing up, which did not quite agree with his own views of men and matters thought fit to indulge in a bitter and acrimonious controversy. The tact and judgment of the Chairman prevailed and the debatable points were carefully removed, although they referred to nothing worse or more guilty than the extension and development of representative institutions in this country, which both in principle and fact has long been conceded to us by Government. The Corporation were, however, wisely advised when they determined to confine their observations in the address to purely Municipal matters, and the way in which they discharged their delicate and arduous task has, we are pleased to notice, commanded the approbation of His Excellency the Viceroy and of the public.

The Corporation put the whole question at issue in a nutshell when they respectfully solicit His Excellency to "evince sympathy with the *reasonable aspirations* of the non-official community both European and Native." It would be unjust as it would be impolitic to attempt to obtain from His Excellency an enunciation of policy at so early a stage of his Viceroyalty, and we admire and appreciate the wise reserve and discreet caution with which His Excellency thinks fit to approach any broad administrative or legislative question for the present. His Excellency, however, said enough in response to this prayer to reassure the most unsanguine temperament, about his Excellency's laudable determination to promote popular aspirations as far as the existing state of affairs will legitimately permit. His Excellency expressed an earnest hope that during his term of office peace and security might under Providence be vouchsafed to the Indian Empire of Her Majesty, and "those who are concerned in its Government, may find it within their power to address themselves unimpeded by external or internal complications, to the task of wise and prudent legislation for the domestic advantage of the people *and to the introduction of such improvements in the machinery by which public affairs are administered as may from time to time be required by the altering circumstances of the country and of its people.*"

A more open and emphatic declaration of one's determination to meet popular requirements halfway it would not be reasonable for the public to expect from a Viceroy who has just assumed his exalted office As for internal complications it may be safely predicted, though one may not be endued with the seer's powers, that the bloody days of the great Indian Sepoy War have seen their last. Peace now reigns supreme in the land and it will be for Lord Lansdowne's Government to promote the prosperity of the country and ensure the contentment of the people than which his Lordship can hardly wish for a more abiding and stronger guarantee for the continuity of peace. There breathes not a man in the whole Peninsula who does not cordially join in the fervent invocation of the Municipality that the blessings of the Almighty may attend His Excellency's rule. "We pray that it may be yours to guide in peace and security, the destinies of this magnificent country. Yours also to pass such truly conservative and constructive measures, as will gradually and harmoniously broaden the foundations on which rests the undoubted loyalty of the people of India to the Throne of our Most Gracious and beloved Queen-Empress." When internal peace is thus secured and external dangers averted, it is not too much to hope that popular advancement will progress during Lord Lansdowne's Viceroyalty. It is a real pleasure to us to have his Excellency's solemn pledge that his best efforts will be directed towards the attainment of this end, for we know that the pledge will be scrupulously kept. The invocation of the Municipality has touched His Excellency deeply:—"If it were sought to express, in a few words, the aspirations in which an incoming Viceroy might legitimately indulge, I do not think these aspirations could be embodied in more appropriate or eloquent language than that which you have chosen. Peace within the confines of the Empire, and security from external danger, these are conditions indispensable to a sucessful administration of your domestic affairs, to the development of the resources of your country, to the mitigation of those risks to which your people are liable from scarcity, or from disease. Under the wise administration of my distinguished predecessor, who within the last few days took leave of you with feelings of regret which I believe were shared by you, and whose earnest regard for the interests of the people of India I had perhaps exceptional opportunities of appreciating, steps have, I am glad to know, been taken calculated to afford relief from any apprehensions of danger from without. In other portions of the Empire troubles which for a time promised to be serious have by his energetic action been satisfactorily dispelled. I may, therefore, perhaps join with you in expressing my earnest hope that, during my term of office, peace and security, such as that which you have invoked, may, under Providence, be vouchsafed to the Indian Empire of Her Majesty." It will be largely in his Excellency's power to avoid further external complications and when that has been successfully achieved the stability of internal development and progress may well be taken to have been ensured.

Turning to the more immediate and cognate interests attaching to the address of the Municipality, we are glad to find our City Fathers alive to a proper sense of self-respect and vindicating themselves in the eye of the new Viceroy against the groundless charges made by interested persons. "During the 12 years that have elapsed (since the remodelling of the Municipality upon its present constitutional basis) the work confided to us has been of no ordinary difficulty. We have had to complete an elaborate system of drainage, to double a water-supply which was found totally inadequate for the growing needs of the city, and to carry out many other expensive sanitary improvements. To construct these works it has been necessary to procure funds at a time when no European capitalist is willing to lend money repayable in silver, while we have been precluded by law from borrowing in any other currency. These difficulties we have at length successfully surmounted, and we may appeal with legitimate pride to a management of our finances so sucessful that Municipal Debentures are now second only to Government loans in the favour with which they are regarded in the local money market,. The situation of Calcutta is such as to make it impracticable to levy a large portion of its income, as is done in the sister Municipality of Bombay by the popular system of Octroi. We are thus compelled to restrict ourselves to direct taxation which unnecessarily falls with oppressive weight on poorer house-holders, and if in respect of sanitary progress the Commisioners who have to provide the ways and means, have not always satisfied critics unfettered by these considerations, we safely point to the fact that the large outlying Suburbs of Calcutta have just been entrusted to our care as the best possible evidence that our work has on the whole secured the approbation of the Government."

The Municipality does well to take exception to the New Municipal Act in a fitting and respectful manner and to warn His Excellency that the Corporation must not be blamed if the operation of the Act is not attended with the desired measure of success. The protest is at once frank, bold and respectful. "The task now made over to us is one upon which we enter with many misgivings. The time-honored constitution of the presidency towns has hitherto drawn a sharp line of division between the places lying within and without their jurisdiction. These Suburbs are, therefore, still untouched by our improvements, they are without any supply of pure water and without drainage, and though the new Act releases us from the contribution we have hitherto paid towards the Police of the city, we much fear that this will prove a very inadequate counterpoise to all the extra burdens which the reclamation of so large an area will inevitably impose upon us. It will be incumbent upon us to undertake these enlarged responsibilities a few months after your Excellency has assumed the Government of our country, and we venture to hope not only that you will show the same interest as your distinguished predecessor in the welfare of your metroplis, but also that you will extend to our labours in the discharge of our extended duties that sympathetic indulgence which, those who are charged with a work of indisputable difficulty, are well entitled to solicit."

His Excellency in his reply readily admits the enormous difficulties of the position and bears willing and gracious testimony to the success already achieved. "I have," says His Lordship, "listened with interest and satisfaction to the account which you have been able to give me this morning —an account which I may say, has been borne out by evidence that has reached me from other quarters—of the achievements of your Corporation in providing for the needs of your citizens. There is probably no more salutary boon which could be conferred upon an urban population than that of providing it with an adequate supply of pure water. I observed with pleasure a statement publicly made a short time ago, to the effect that in the last twelve years, the daily consumption of pure water had risen in Calcutta from six to sixteen millions of gallons. Your efforts in regard to drainage, lighting, and the improvement of your roads have also, I am glad to learn, obtained a large measure of success. I trust you will be not less fortunate in dealing with the still more extensive areas, and, I am afraid I must add, the still greater difficulties, which you are likely to encounter in improving the sanitary arrangements of the densely inhabited suburbs by which Calcutta is surrounded. It is useless to conceal from ourselves the fact that such ameliorations of the physical condition of your people will involve a further addition to the burdens which they are called upon to bear. I can, however, conceive no kind of public expenditure more legitimate than that incurred with the object of protecting our fellow citizens from the cruel ravages of epedimic disease, and enabling them to rear their children under circumstances compatible with the growth of a healthy and vigorous race." When His Excellency entertains such noble sentiments regarding the duties of the Corporation it may reasonably be expected that when appealed to in that behalf, His Excellency will not be unwilling to aid in developing its resources or at all events in making its responsibilities commensurate with them.

We have already heard with unmixed pleasure of his Lordship's laudable determination to brave the Indian summer in the plains. His Excellency, as we have already announced, has decided not to leave Calcutta before the end of April, and to set a good example to his subordinates by remaining at the post of duty, unless absolutely compelled to retire therefrom. Calcutta is the natural time-honored and acknowledged Metropolis of the British Empire in India and they do it and public interest a grievous injury who on the pretended score of heat of the climate keep away the Government from it during the best part of the year. We are proud to have his Lordship's emphatic acknowledgment of our claims in this regard, and are sincerely thankful for it. The Viceroy concedes ours to be a great city—a city which, as His Excellency says, "eminent among the commercial communities of the world, also occupies a position different to that of any other in the Indian Empire, inasmuch as it is the seat of Government—a city towards which I may be permitted to entertain feelings different from those with which I can regard any other of the cities of India, inasmuch as it will be, for sometime to come, my home, and that of those who are dearest to me." These are noble sentiments embodied in well-chosen words.

A REJOINDER.

IN the *Englishman* of the 22nd ultimo there is a leaderette in defence of Sir Steuart Bayley's land policy in the Sonthal Purgunnahs which calls for a remark or two. As usual in such cases the writer is in a carping mood. Taking up our remark that 'if Sir Steuart Bayley's Tenancy Act be fit for the Podes &c. *ipso facto*, it is so for the Sonthals," he indulges in a harmless banter by asking, "is then a Sonthal on a same footing as a Bengal ryot in the scale of civilization?" Our answer is that he is not, and we nowhere said that he is. Our remark applies to the Podes who, though technically a Bengal ryot, is no more like a Brahman or a Kaitha Bengal ryot than a Cockney is the same with a cottier of the Isle of Skye. We repeat the assertion that the bulk of the Podes in lower Bengal occupy no better place in the scale of civilization than do the Sonthals, and the writer of the leaderette is fully aware of the fact. He next twits us about our want of knowledge of that scandalously spoliatory law, the Bengal Tenancy Act. We wish we could be totally ignorant of it, but Sir Steuart Bayley has left us no opportunity for indulging in such a thought. The juggle about the sale clauses bearing on occupancy tenures having been abandoned will take in unwary readers, and it has been put forward for that purpose. As a matter of fact the writer in the *Englishman* admits that "Sir Steuart Bayley did indeed at first fight strenuously to give the ryots the right of free sale of their holdings," but he suppresses the fact that notwithstanding the omission of the sale clauses Sir Steuart Bayley carried his point by legalising sale by the saving clause about custom, Section 183. *Prima facie* the saving clause is fair enough, but those who know how it has worked will easily perceive that it was an indirect but not the less effectual way of legalising sales of ryoti tenures. A glance at the annual registration report will show how largely sales are now effected in all parts of Bengal, and a comparison of the old reports will show that transfers in this respect are daily and enormously encreasing. We need not, however, go out of our way in search of proofs. The letter of Mr. Secretary Nolan on which we commented in our last article affords ample proof on this head. The Sonthal Purgunnahs are apart from the general regulation provinces of the country, and there is a prohibition as regards the sale of ryoti holdings, and yet we are told that there have been "*forty thousand sales* within a few years." These sales were so illegal that either Mr. Carstairs or his predecessor Mr. Forbes actually sought the assistance of Government to set aside the whole of these sales. Sir Steuart Bayley did not sanction this, as he said, that such sales would not occur in future, and therefore there was no necessity for any action on the subject. That sales would not occur in future is true enough, because the local authorities after seeing forty thousand such sales, have discovered that under the law they were not legal. Mr. Secretary Nolan was, however, instructed to observe that "if at any future time the Courts should revert to the view that the holdings in question are salable, or if, notwithstanding the interpretation put upon the law the practice of private sales should revive, it may be necessary to amend the Regulations now in force." The occult influence which brought on the change in the interpretation of the law we need not inquire about now. What is clear enough is that under cover of custom it is easy in our Sonthal Courts to set aside a "custom" which had several years currency and the support of forty thousand precedents. In fact such custom, except in the regulation provinces, is no bar to capricious action, and with officers of Mr. Carstairs and Mr. Philipp's way of thinking, backed by superior authority, there is no protection for owners of small plots of land under the sheild of custom. The writer of the leaderette dwells very feelingly on "Mohajanny surfage and *morcellement*—in the Central Provinces," but that seems to be intended as a rhetorical ornament, for forty thousand sales of ryoti holdings in the Sonthal Purgunnahs to which we referred and which he was perfectly well aware of, did not suffice to excite in him a moment's sympathy. We must add, however, that the writer was evidently holding a brief for the defence, and was not called upon to waste any feeling on matters unconnected with his immediate purpose.

SIR M. E. GRANT-DUFF ON INDIA.

ONE would have thought that after his signal and lamentable failure in Madras Sir Mountstuart Elphinstone Grant-Duff should feel ashamed to pose before the British public as an authority on Indian affairs. He had come out to this country with a great reputation. He had made his mark in the House of Commons before Mr. Gladstone selected him for the Governorship of Madras seven years ago. His long term of service as Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for India in Mr. Gladstone's first administration had given him ample opportunities to make himself familiar with Indian questions. Yet with all these advantages India proved the grave of Sir Grant-Duff's reputation. As a Presidency Governor he was, indeed, a phenomenon such as is rarely to be met with. During the whole period of his administration the Southern Presidency was a scene of series of scandals. In 1881 Madras was the most contented and easily governed Province of India, happy in the memory of a succession of Governors whom it loved and respected. But in 1886 no class was well disposed and all classes had grievances of a substantial kind. In a word, Madras for five years lay prostrate at the feet of a bad ruler and his sycophants, and when Sir Grant-Duff left the Presidency two years ago the bulk of the Madras community hailed his departure as a relief. This being the case, the less Sir Grant-Duff appears before the British public as an authority to Indian affairs the better. But the misfortune is that he *thinks*. His overweening conceit leads him to believe that Great Britain expects much from him, and that he would render an important public service if he enlightened his countrymen on the state of India.

Sir Grant-Duff undertook to deliver the opening address of the session of the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution which opened on the 8th ultimo. The subject of the address was "Madras and Southern India." He mostly confined his remarks to the Madras Presidency. He told his hearers that that Presidency has a population of 31 millions, that its two great languages are Telegu and Tamil, which are each spoken by 12 millions of people, that Christians are now more numerous in Southern than in Northern India, and that among the Christians 68 per cent. are Catholics and 32 per cent. Protestants. After stating these facts, Sir Grant-Duff opined that the vast majority of the population of the country are becoming more and more prosperous under British rule, although he was constrained to admit that "as long as they had an Eastern Empire, an orator who desired to blame the powers that be would always be able to say with perfect truth that a good many of the people over whom they ruled were under-fed." We have then here a distinct admission that considerable numbers of people pass through life in a chronic state of starvation. Sir Grant-Duff, although he ruled the Southern Presidency for five years and visited every part of it more than once, is not probably aware of the facts brought to prominent relief by the Civil Surgeon of Nellore that criminals always increase in weight after they have been in jail for sometime and that a large number of people do not get sufficient food to develop their muscles to their full extent. It is satisfactory to find that Sir Grant-Duff had the candour and courage to say in plain words that he "was a bad governor." He probably felt that if he claimed success for his administration in Madras he would be at once laughed to scorn or hooted out as an idiot or lunatic. He, however, took credit unto himself for the extensive tours he had made through his satrapy. He observed: "He had taken a series of tours with a view to see and hear for himself what the best and most intelligent portion of the native community was asking from its rulers, and what manner of men he had looking after the natives up and down the land. In the course of eight tours of inspection he had endless conversation with the officials as well as numberless other persons, from native Princes downwards. He received also 88 addresses in which the authorized exponents of this or that section of native opinion put before him what they most desired him to know about their wants and wishes. He found that what the respectable portion of the community was really caring about was chiefly the improvement of their material condition. With the machinery of Government they were well enough satisfied; but they wished that everything could be done to make that machinery turn out the greatest amount of good to them. It was to give them that increased prosperity that he himself mainly devoted his efforts." It would certainly be news to our countrymen of the Southern Presidency to hear that during his five years' rule Sir Grant-Duff devoted himself to the task of improving their material condition. It is notorious that the most striking feature of his administration was that he lacked the genius of an administrator and regarded his work as a drudgery. It is true that he made extensive tours throughout his satrapy; but then these tours did not enable him to learn any thing, for the simple reason that he had no knowledge of character, and knew not whom to trust and who required supervision. His only idea was that officials must be supported in all their acts at all hazards. because, in India, even a temporary defeat of authority is a danger. The natural consequence was that blunders and injustice of the most audacious character were prepetrated under Sir Grant-Duff's rule; and their victims obtained no redress from him. His utter and hopeless failure in the art of Government has no doubt been a sore disappointment to him and he is now endeavouring to rehabilitate his shattered reputation by appealing to his countrymen who are not acquainted with the facts of his Indian career.

In addressing a philosophical institution, Sir Grant-Duff naturally felt that he was expected to play the *role* of a philosopher. So he philosophized on the position of the English Government in India. He declared that he had not the slightest sympathy with those who are trying to introduce changes in the existing system of administration. He expressed his belief that from such foolish and mischievous efforts nothing could result except grievous injury to Great Britain and absolute ruin to her subjects. He remarked that they had one real difficulty and real danger in the East. The difficulty was the fall in silver. The danger was that spirit of generous folly which had become of late so potent an element in our domestic affairs. The difficulty was not of our own making, and we must turn it as best as we could. For the danger we alone were responsible, and it would vanish away if we determined to put quietly by any suggestions of organic change, whether well-meant or sinister, steadily to devote ourselves to doing such things as he had been speaking of—things demonstrably good and to carry with us in doing them the sensible and steady portion of our subjects, who were already showing signs of alarm at the doctrines promulgated in certain quarters." These words Sir Grant Duff uttered as the ripe fruit of his experience in the East; and the organs of Anglo-Indian opinion, which at one time denounced him more severely than the Native Press, have now commenced to laud him to the skies. It is not at all surprising that the late Governor of Madras, who throughout his Indian career abandoned himself completely to the guidance of his official surroundings and entertained the opinion that the bureaucracy must be supported at all hazards, on the plea that, in India, even a temporary defect of authority is a danger, should have given expression to the narrow and illiberal views embodied in the passage we have quoted above. Every body knows that as long as Sir Grant-Duff was at the head of the Madras Government he proved an apt pupil at the hands of his Secretaries and Councillors and that it was sufficient for him that a Webster was Chief Secretary and a Sullivan or Master was Councillor. That such a ruler should easily become a convert to the view prevalent in Anglo-Indian officialdom, that the Government of India is the best system of administration that the world has yet seen is no wonder at all. It is, indeed

very strange that although Sir Grant Duff warmly advocates the extension of education, he is strongly opposed to the introduction of any changes in the existing political machinery, which would have the effect of satisfying the legitimate and honorable ambition of the educated Natives to take a fair share in the administration of their country.

FLOODS AND EMBANKMENTS.

THE Resolution published in the last issue of the *Calcutta Gazette* on the damage caused by the late floods is a very important document on more than one account. It shows His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor's keen solicitude to find ways and means for preventing the recurrence of floods and at the same time discusses very fully the causes which have tended to make the Districts of Burdwan, Nuddea, Hooghly, Midnapore and the 24 Pergunnahs peculiarly subject to these unwelcome visitations. The embankments erected and maintained along the banks of rivers have naturally been regarded as the most potent cause in bringing about most damaging results both as regards the drainage of the country and the fertilizing agency of rivers. We cannot better expose the unsoundness of the misapprehensions which obtain in this respect and explain what the result would be if nature were left to herself than by quoting a passage from the Resolution itself. "All the rivers in this part of Bengal are more or less heavily laden with silt and sand whilst in flood, and in the ordinary course of nature they would, by overflowing in shallow gently-moving streams at numerous points along their course as the flood topped the natural banks, deposit this mixed finer sand and silt over the country and thus gradually and beneficially raise it; whilst they would be at the same time *very* gradually raising their own beds by the deposit, more or less evenly, along their courses of the coarser sand which they carried forward in their own channels. But when by parallel embankments a river is prevented from overflowing, the effect is to force it to carry all the silt and sand down its own channels; this state of things tends to the silt being carried further forward by the higher velocity maintained in the channel, on account of the greater volume of water carried within it; but eventually the silt has to be deposited in the channel itself as soon as the velocity is checked. Apparently this takes place chiefly at the point where the tides are met, and thus a bar is formed which gradually extends upwards, the retarding influence being felt higher and higher up the river as the bar extends upwards. The result is increasingly rapid deterioration of the channel, since a continually larger quantity of the sand and silt in suspension is deposited in the channel itself. This necessitates a further raising and strengthening of the embankments confining the floods, whilst the river-bed, and within it the flood level, continues to rise. And thus the fight is maintained until eventually not only the flood-level, but the bed of the river itself, is above the level of the country protected by the embankments. It is not difficult to understand, when this stage is reached, how terrible must be the result should a breach occur during a high flood in these greatly raised embankments, and the water flow over the country not in a gently flowing shallow stream of perhaps two or three feet depth, depositing fertilising silt everywhere, but in a devastating flood, several feet in depth, overwhelming what has now become, in comparison with the river, a low lying country, causing loss of life by its suddenness and violence, destroying crops by its depth and erosive action, and injuring land by depositing over large areas a stratum of unculturable sand—unculturable at any rate until other more moderate floods have in their turn covered the sand with a deposit of silt." These opinions are singularly borne out by the experience of similar works in America. Mr. Marsh has proved to demonstration that wherever man has interfered to any large extent with the natural flow of rivers the result has always been disastrous to agriculture in the end. What were deemed to be protective works proved in the long run to be the most powerful factors in converting large tracts of fertile land into sterile wastes. There are many places in the districts we have named before where the evils of excessive embanking have been long felt by those in whose interests the works were originally erected. It is not in the power of individual landholders to devise means for removing the evil. If one landholder were to try the effect of leaving nature to herself by demolishing his own embankments, the public embankments in the neighbourhood and those of other landholders be the ruin of his estate. The present Embankment Act gives power to the Local Government to prohibit the erection of new embankments within notified areas without the leave of the Circle Engineer. In the true interests of the country we think larger powers should be given to Government not only as regards new projects but also old lines of embankment, public and private. We are not for any hasty legislation on the subject. But the subject is too important to be dismissed with a passing notice in a departmental Resolution. The surveys which His Honor has ordered the P. W. D. to make of the deltas of the Damoda and the Roopnarain will place much valuable information before the Government and the public; but we would suggest the desirability of a sifting enquiry into the effects of public and private embankments on agriculture and sanitation and into the feasibility of constituting composite district boards of landholders and public officers with powers to sanction the erection of new embankments, and to order the demolition of old embankments.

SIR A. CROFT ON MORAL TRAINING.

I.

SIR ALFRED CROFT has submitted to the Government of Bengal a very able and important Report on the subject of discipline and moral training in schools and colleges. It bears date the 28th of October 1888 and is directly connected with the letter of 31st December 1887 from the Government of India to the Government of Bengal on the same subject. But it also indirectly bears upon the former Government's Review of 18th June 1888 of Sir A. Croft's General Report on the state and progress of Education in British India, that is so far as that Review dwells on the question of moral education. The report of October last is before us, and it is of such great importance, and in one sense so exhaustive, that it ought to be published in order to engage the earnest attention of the Hindu community, if not also to elicit their opinion on the important questions which have been very seriously discussed. Sir Alfred is perfectly justified in regretting that clear statements of opinion have not been as largely received by him as they were expected. "I regret this reticence," he says, "because if the subject has importance for any, it is for the native community chiefly, and it is from them that on such a subject we might reasonably look for light and leading." We too regret the reticence, and hope that publication of the Report might go some further way in the general understanding of the subject. Sir Alfred did receive, however, a number of reports and mentions the divergencies of opinion expressed as throwing "increased difficulty over a difficult subject." Our own opinion too differs from his on many points, but we shall endeavour to fix attention only on the most important matters.

He has divided his main subject—moral instruction—in two different ways: First of all as between that in schools and colleges; *i. e.* for school-boys up to the age of 16 or 17 and for scholars above that age up to 21 or 22. And the other kind of division is about direct and indirect methods of teaching morality. It will be perceived from the sequel that what he calls the direct method is in our opinion incomplete even as it prevails in colleges. And if we are right in this it will follow that what direct teaching is wanted in colleges may also be deserving of extension in its own way down to the schools. We shall, therefore, overlook the distinction between colleges and schools, except that the same principles which are necessary to be taught in both kinds of institutions will have to be expressed in different modes and with different degrees of elaborateness according to the ages and capacities of learners in schools and in colleges.

The two methods of moral instruction—direct and indirect—are thus defined: The former would consist of direct lessons about the classification of virtues, the nature of duty, and the rules and reasons of right and noble conduct. The indirect method would comprise concrete examples that appeal to and impress the imagination; and instead of apealing to judgment it would seek to arouse only enthusiasm for moral qualities. As regards the latter of these, which only Sir Alfred considers suitable to school-boys, we are informed that according to Mr. Tawney, a book of extracts from the various great writers who have dealt with the question of personal conduct might be compiled with advantage and also that he has been commissioned to prepare such a book of selections for the use of candidates for matriculation. The Principal of the Dacca College, however, proposes the modification that the extracts in question should be from the Oriental classics and narrate exemplary conduct in the East. As forming one branch of indirect teaching, Sir Alfred also notices the patent fact that the methods and restraints of school life far more than mere exhortations constitute an effective training in moral conduct and generate habits of order, diligence and submission to authority.

The direct methods are subdivided into those which are founded on a religious basis and those in which the necessity of religious sanctions is denied. Sir Alfred has discussed the point of view of the Christian, the Mahomedan and the Hindu religions. He even casually refers to "principles of natural religion" under inverted commas. The last-named sanction was favorably noticed both in the Review and the letter of the Government of India mentioned before. And Sir Alfred after showing the intimate relations between natural religion and Christianity thus delivers himself: "It may therefore fairly be asked whether direct moral instruction is ever effectual except under similar conditions, namely, in countries in which the vast majority of the pupils profess a common faith and never dream of questioning it; whether the systematic instruction which the [English Education] commissioners have in view would be possible if addressed—I do not say to a mixed assemblage of Christians, Hindus, Mahomedans and Comtists, but—to Hindus alone, whether inclined to pantheism or to polytheism when it is certain that every successive advance in their school and college course means a fresh blow dealt at their ancestral beliefs—a further step in a few cases indeed to theism, but in most to agnosticism and indifference if not to a dogmatic and contemptuous atheism." Speaking in particular of the Hindu Religion he says: "It may perhaps be thought that in spite of this destructive process (*i. e.* of Western Education) enough of the old religion still remains to supply a standard of conduct and motive to morality. If so, I have at any rate been unable to ascertain its existence." And from private conversations held on the subject he has derived the impression "*that no foundation is left, that educated Hindu society in its traditional observance of ordinary moral laws is in fact 'working without sanctions.'*" The italics are ours.

Sir Alfred has in this very report taken exception to the attitude of the Press and of parents and guardians towards educational authorities. But he will, we hope, pardon us for pointing out that his conclusion seems to us to prove a little too much. We cannot by any means make up our mind to accept his conclusion to be sound. It ought to be testified by other evidence than even the opinion of the highest educational authority in the country. If educated Hindu society is working without sanctions, uneducated Hindu society must be working in some far worse way; presumably it is working on dreams and idle imagination. But in that case the criminal statistics of the country should furnish the earliest indications of this cyclonic condition of our moral atmosphere. No such evidence is forthcoming. Nay, not the least apprehension of the kind exists. The disobedience to parental and occasionally to school authority of which complaint has been made only shows that in other respects there are no such complaints. And we decline to follow the Director of Public Instruction when he not only accounts for juvenile escapades, but goes to the length of saying that our society is working without any sanctions at all. In other words all and even the very best of our countrymen might commit any heinous crime

without anything to check their conduct. We cannot believe that the young men brought up under Sir Alfred's fostering care have become capable of any sort of crime known in the Penal Code and that they are witheld neither by religious conviction nor by instinctive regard for traditions, nor even by the opinion of their society, but forsooth, only by the fear of criminal punishments, the energies of the detective department, and the beautiful baton of the *lalpagriwallahs* in the streets!

On the other hand we are far from being disposed to make light of the state of our affairs. But where the divergencies of opinion are so great as we know too well, we think that the head of the Education Department should enlighten us on how Indian society happens to be so very quite, peaceful and law-abiding in spite of the apparent enfeeblement (as we take it) of the moral sanctions. Absolute absence of sanctions is simply impossible. The problem is to discover what those sanctions are which do exist and to nourish them in a way consistent with the principles of Western Education and the religious neutrality of the British Government. And Sir Alfred will allow us to look to him rather than that he should look to us for light and leading. We shall conclude our observations in a future issue.

WHAT INDIA EXPECTS FROM THE NEW VICEROY.

THE Marquis of Lansdowne has ascended the Viceregal throne of this magnificent Eastern Empire at a time of profound peace. Throughout the whole of British India Proper no sound of discord or disaffection is heard; the last bands of Burmese dacoits have been traced to their lairs in the forests and the hills; the smoke of burning villages on the Black Mountain is no more ascending to heaven, and the Chinese Amba, accompanied with one of the Lamas of Lhassa, is already on our borders holding out the olive-branch of peace. In all human probability the administration of the distinguished statesman, who has just assumed the reins of Indian Viceroyalty, will not be signalized by any great war; but Peace has her victories no less renowned than those of War; and this present period of universal peace will afford opportunity to His Excellency for the consolidation of the administration, the removal of grievances, the rectification of abuses and the introduction of reform. His Lordship's predecessors have done much, but a great deal more remains to be done, and it may not be unprofitable at this time to allude to some of the reforms which the people of India expect His Excellency to initiate.

The first and by far the most important task before his Lordship is the guidance and utilization of the growing intelligence of the people of India. The India of to-day is not the India of the East India Company, where, to use the words of Lord Dufferin, "a strong and uncompromising despotism" was not only useful but even necessary. But now the state of things is different. The school-master is abroad. India has been, by the influence of English education and other causes, awakened from the sleep of ages; her intellect, which has lain dormant for centuries, has been roused; and thousands of her ingenuous youth have been inoculated with Western ideas and thoughts. We admit, as was pointed out by Lord Dufferin in his postprandial speech, that the number of educated men in India bears an inconsiderable proportion to the vast mass of uneducated men. But a little leaven leavens the whole lump; and the influence of these few educated men is unmistakably seen in the growing intelligence of the bulk of the people. The strong and uncompromising despotism of bygone days is congruous neither with the improved intelligence of the people, nor with the dignity of England which is the foster-parent of liberty and the patroness of all free institutions. Lord Lansdowne has all the instincts of a free-born Englishman and, we are sure, he will sympathize with our countrymen struggling for light. With the generosity and ingenuousness which characterise vigorous manhood, he will readily sympathize with the glowing aspirations of young men. We have great hopes that our new Viceroy will initiate in India an era of representative institutions.

Another work which His Excellency will have to accomplish is the extension of education and especially of popular education in India. We have not the least doubt that His Excellency will take special interest in it, as his illustrious grand-father, the third Marquis of Lansdowne was, along with Lord Brougham and others, one of the warmest advocates of popular education in England. If his lordship devised a system of universal popular education and placed a knowledge of the three Rs within the easy reach of every native of India he would confer an inestimable boon on the country, and his name would be handed down to posterity as one of the most beneficent rulers that ever wielded the destinies of India.

The last thing we shall mention this week in which our new Viceroy can materially benefit the country is the putting our finances on a healthy and sound footing. The illustrious house of Lansdowne has always been remarkable for its financial genius. One of His Excellency's ancestors, Sir William Petty, was called the father of Political Economy in England, another of his ancestors was Chancellor of the Exchequer; and it hardly admits of a doubt that His Excellency inherits the financial genius of the family. India is a poor country, and in proportion to its poverty it is severely taxed. Direct taxation is very oppressive to the people; if instead of direct a scheme of indirect taxation were devised, it would be a great boon to the country. None of our Viceroys have hitherto been good financiers, with the single exception, perhaps, of Lord Northbrook—who set his face against direct taxation; and we shall now perhaps enjoy the singular felicity of having a Viceroy endowed with financial ability. We lay much stress on finance, as we believe that finance is the state every thing depending on it.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

LORD LANSDOWNE held his first meeting of the Executive Council on Friday last.

THE usual annual State ball will take place at the Government House on 3rd January next and the State dinner comes off on the 27th instant. The levee will be held to-night and it is expected that it will be more largely attended than ever in honor of the new Viceroy. It is to be hoped that the authorities will make suitable arrangements for avoiding the fearful crush which is the prevailing feature of these ceremonies.

LORD AND LADY Lansdowne were fully engaged last week in visiting the local lions, including the Royal Botanical Gardens at Sibpore, and in making acquaintance with the leading members of the Calcutta society. His Excellency dined with Sir Steuart Bayley and a select party on Thursday last and received numerous visits in the course of the week. The Calcutta Municipality presented its address of welcome on Thursday at 3 P. M. and the address of the Oudh Talukdars Association was received on the following day. The British Indian Association, the Indian Association, the Mahomedan Literary Society, the Central Mahomedan Association and the Health Society will, among others, present addresses of welcome.

SHORTLY after making over charge of his exalted office to his illustrious sucessor, Lord Dufferin left the Government House on Monday last under full Viceregal honors. Lord Lansdowne and suite accompanied His Lordship to the Howrah Railway station and the route was lined with troops. A large company met at the grand staircase of the Government House and at the station to bid His Lordship goodbye. All the way to Bombay the honors due to the Viceroy of India were accorded to His Lordship and at Bombay his reception was cordial. The local Corporation and Chamber of Commerce presented farewell addresses and the ladies of Bombay presented an address to Lady Dufferin in acknowledgment of the noble services rendered by Her Ladyship to the women of India. Lord and Lady Dufferin left Bombay on Friday last. It is said to have been resolved to present the freedom of the City of London to the Marquis of Dufferin on his return to England in consideration of his distinguished services while Viceroy of India.

THE annual Civil Service dinner will be held on the 29th instant when the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Prinsep will preside.

THE Papal clergy who had set their face against Irish agitation, once more favour it. A report submitted by Monsingnor Persico, Special Papal Commissioner in Ireland, states that, while condemning boycotting and other features of the agitation in the country, he is of opinion that there can be no peace for Ireland until the political aspirations of the people are satisfied.

IT is announced that Mr. G. H. P. Evans has been re-appointed to the Supreme Legislative Council in the place of Mr. Elsmie who has resigned.

SIR DONALD MACKENZIE WALLACE acts for a short time as the Private Secretary to the Viceroy. Colonel Ardagh has already arrived but it has been thought desirable to retain Sir Donald's services for some time.

THE rulings of the High Court in the Jessore julkar cases which drew so much public attention last year have been followed by other decisions of Divisional Benches of that Court. There is no doubt that those rulings enunciated the correct law on the subject, but their effect was to seriously jeopardise the rights to julkurs and fisheries, not only of private landholders but also of Government. The British Indian Association and some of the leading Agency Firms of the city lost no time in memorialising His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and praying for an amendment of the law. We are glad to learn that the memorials have not gone for nothing and that a Bill on the lines of the English Statute will shortly be introduced for effecting the necessary amendment in the law. The landholders, we have no doubt, will feel very grateful to His Honor for protecting them in the enjoyment of a right which dates its origin anterior to the advent of the English in this country.

OUDH, we are glad to notice, will be allowed to enjoy for some time more the little shadow of independence left to it. The Judicial Commissioner's Court will not for the present be amalgamated with the Allahabad High Court and the Indian High Court's Bill which contemplated the measure has been withdrawn. Another Bill, however, bearing on the same subject is in the course of preparation for introduction in Parliament.

THE next meeting of the Legislative Council which will be held on the 21st instant and will deal with three Burma Bills, one relating to rural police, the second to the appointment of a Financial Commissioner, and the third to the amendment of the Municipal Act of 1884 All these measures will be referred to different Select Committees.

THE Shreivalty of Calcutta will be henceforward shorn of much of its emoluments. The Government in the light of the recommendation of the Finance Committee has resolved to discontinue the allowance hitherto made for the maintenance of the Sheriff's establishment and the nominal pay of a hundred rupees attached to the post will also be stopped. High Court business is now more dull than ever and the operation of the Debtor's Act has specially affected the earnings of the Sheriff's office. As the Deputy Sheriff who has to bear the brunt of the executive work cannot be expected to work for nothing there will be hardly anything for the Sheriff from out of the fees and commissions, and the post will now be practically honorary.

MR. WILLIAM DIGBY the well-known Secretary to the newly-started Indian Political Agency in England, arrived in town on Tuesday last. He is a guest of our distinguished townsman Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee and shortly proceeds to Allahabad to take part in the Congress proceedings. We welcome him in our midst and have to convey to him the deeply felt gratitude of the the people for the numerous and valuable services he has rendered to their cause. Mr Digby is one of the best friends that India has in England.

WE much regret that some of our contemporaries should have thought proper to make public and speculate on the domestic disgreements in the household of His Excellency the Governor of Madras which led to the sudden and unaccountable withdrawal of Lady Connemera from the Government House to a hotel and the resignation of the Military Secretary and attending Surgeon of His Excellency. These matters should be specially beyond the range of public criticism and it is a pity that it has not been so. We are glad to learn that Her Ladyship has since returned to the Government House.

IT is announced that Mr. H. J. Reynolds, Senior Member of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, retires on pension in February next. He will be succeeded by Mr. J. B. Peacock, who is now on furlough. Mr. Reynolds is an old and honored member of the Service and his well-known sympathies with the people of the country have made him deservedly popular. His retirement will no doubt be a great loss, which will, it is a satisfaction to know, be counterbalanced by the appointment of a gentleman in his place who has already earned his laurels and commands public confidence in so singular a manner as Mr. Peacock.

WE are glad to see that Babu Girish Chandra Ghose's well-known religious drama *Billwa Mangal Thakur* has been just published. The get-up of the book is very creditable to the publisher, and a neat little portrait of the author is given on the title page. The book has been very carefully edited, a thing we generally miss much in our Bengali dramas. *Billwa Mangal Thakur* has been so well received by the theatre-going public that it is quite superfluous to recommend it anew from a dramatic point of view. Its literary merits, however, are of no mean order, and it will repay perusal in the closet.

WE are thankful to our missionary friends for their untiring efforts to root out the drink evil from the country. The Calcutta Missionary Conference has presented an address to Sir Steuart Bayley on the subject of the great and steadily growing drunkenness in Bengal. The memorialists are, in common with the people of the country, thankful for the attitude taken up by the Government towards the evil. They urgently request that the outstill system, which has proved a curse to the country, may be abolished without delay; and that the privilege of local option in regard to the opening of shops for the sale of liquor may at once be conceded to all rural communities, under such arrangements for working it under existing law or under fresh legislation as to the Government may seem best. Sir Steuart Bayley has now enough material before him to act and His Honor will, we have no doubt, act in a manner that will make a satisfactory solution of the question possible.

PRINCE Bismarck has resolved to restore German authority in East Africa either by taking over the stations of the Company or by assisting the Company with money. In the Reichstag a long debate has taken place on the recent massacre of Germans in the East African Company's possessions. Count Herbert Bismarck urged the formation of a Colonial Corps, officered by Europeans, to maintain the authority of the German Government.

WELL-MEANT as some of the efforts of Christian Missioneries in this country undoubtedly are their officious zeal often leads them astray and places them in a very ridiculous position. The Rev. Mr. Dyer of Bombay, whose efforts in the cause of purity cannot be too highly appreciated and who has rendered important service in the solution of the knotty drink question, unconsciously finds himself in such a position. Not long ago a dispute arose at Patna between the guardians of a Native girl, named Lachminia, and some ladies of the Church Missionary Society. The girl was under fourteen years of age, and Mr. Quinn, the Magistrate, decided that the claim of the guardians was a perfectly legal one, and that the ladies were wrong in seeking to take the girl away. The High Court was moved by Mr. Garth on behalf of the Christian ladies if we remember aright and very wisely declined to interfere. The decision, however, did not satisfy our Missionary friends and Mr. Dyer sought to kindle the righteous indignation of the British public by publishing "thrilling details about the outrage of a Bengal Magistrate who consigned a Christian girl to a life of infamy." The matter went up so far as the House of Commons when Sir John Gorst dispelled the delusion, and in replying to Mr. Stuart, read Mr. Quinn's report on the case, and stated that the affair was a dispute between the Missionaries and the girl's natural guardians. The Under-Secretary added that in administering the law Indian Magistrates were under the most solemn obligation to respect the religion and social customs of the Hindus. As might be expected the Under-Secretary's remarks were received by the House with cheers.

AFTER a patient and protracted trial extending over a week the special Jury impannelled to try the case of Sudhabodh Bhattacharjee, who stood charged with the murder of his wife, brought in an unanimous verdict of guilty against the prisoner on Saturday last. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Norris who presided at the trial has passed capital sentence on the prisoner.

THE appointment of Mr. Javirilal M. Yajnik to be the Sheriff of Bombay for the ensuing year deserves a word of notice on this side, if it be only to instance the manner in which the authorities of the sister Presidency treat the unfriendly critics of their policy. Mr. Javirilal is a distinguished graduate of the Elphinstone College and having early betaken himself to a mercantile career, his word was at one time an *open sesame* for some lakhs of rupees. During the American crisis, however, he shared the fate of many of his neighbours in Bombay whose love of money was too strong for their commercial foresight. But being imbued with a literary taste Mr. Javirilal applied himself to the study of public questions and belonging himself to the land-owning class of Guzerat he made the land laws and the land tenures of his province his special study. He now enjoys the reputation of an expert in those subjects, and as the Bombay English dailies are in the habit of according the hospitality of their editorial columns to his views, they have often served to modify the action of Government in regard to its land policy which generally derives its cue from the views and representations of the Survey and Settlement departments. Mr. Javirilal is also a copious writer on financial and economical subjects and a monograph of his on Agricultural Banks for the Bombay Presidency was issued as a Parliamentary Blue Book during the last session of Parliament, with the opinions of the Mofussil officers who were consulted on the subject. Mr. Javirilal likewise is a prominent member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation and a great advocate for economy—a sort of Joseph Hume in his way if such a comparison could be permitted.

HIS Excellency the Viceroy has been pleased to confer upon the undermentioned gentlemen the title of *Raja* as a personal distinction:—Sardar Hira Singh, Bahraich District, Oudh; Kunwar Shiam Singh, Tajpur, Bijnor District, North-Western Provinces. Upon Shaban Ali Khan of Salempur, in the Lucknow District, Oudh, the title of *Khan Bahadur* as a personal distinction. Upon Chaudhri Debi Singh, of Asaura, in the Meerut District, North-Western Provinces, the title of *Rai Bahadur* as a personal distinction. Upon the Honourable Rao Bahadur Behechardas Veharidas Desai, of Bombay, the title of *Sardar* as a personal distinction.

MR. T. T. ALLEN, C. S., Legal Remembrancer, and Mr. C. P. L. Macaulay, Secretary to Government, have been reappointed members of the Bengal Legislative Council.

THE Conference on Provincial Finance assembled in Calcutta on Saturday last.

SUAKIN fighting commenced in right earnest on the 8th instant. Colonel Kitchener, with a force of cavalry, made a reconnaissance to the rear of the rebel trenches, but was charged by Arab horsemen, and forced to retire with the loss of three men. Mr. Wake, special artist for one of the English illustrated papers, has been killed by a bullet from the rebel trenches. General Dormer has telegraphed to the Government that the force at present at Suakin is sufficient to dislodge Osman Digma from his positions, though it would be more satisfactory if further reinforcements were despatched. The British Cabinet is prepared to despatch three battalions from Malta to Suakin, if required. The *Standard* publishes a telegram stating that General Grenfell has received a letter from Osman Digma in which he informs him that Emin Pasha's troops have mutinied and delivered him and a white traveller, who is believed to be Mr. Stanley, over to the Mahdi.

THE Calcutta Public Library seems to be in a bad way financially, and the managing Committee has applied to Government for aid. The appeal of the Committee to the proprietors for the payment of Rs. 47 per share for one year has not been successful and the Government is unwilling to sanction the necessary grant-in-aid except on condition that the present system of management be changed on the lines indicated by Mr. Mackenzie some time ago, namely that it be converted into a free public library with a lending department open to members and subscribers only. His Honor the Lieutenant-Government has proposed that a committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Reynolds, Sir H. Harrison and Sir A. Croft and two other members be appointed by the Council of the Library, to consider and report upon the whole question. As the reconstitution of the library on the proposed basis would seriously curtail the privileges of subscribers and members a meeting of these gentlemen was called on Saturday last. It was resolved that Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, C. I. E., and Mr. C. E. Dissent be appointed members of the committee proposed by the Lieutenant-Governor, and that the present rights and privileges of the proprietors of the library be protected in any decision of the committee agreed to by them. The following amendment, which provoked a deal of discussion, was proposed by Baboo Kally Prosonno Dutt and seconded by Baboo Jogendro Chunder Ghose—that the question connected with the letter from the Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the president be laid only before the proprietary body and the council for the year. But it was lost.

THERE has lately been a loud outcry against the National Congress on the ground that it does not take up the cause of social reform. We consider the outcry unjust. From the beginning the Congress proposed itself to be only a conference for discussing political questions. And we cannot blame it for not doing a thing which it was not intended to do, just as we cannot find fault with a hatchet for not mending a pen. But it may be said, granted that the object of the National Congress is simply to ameliorate the political condition of the people, would it not be better to turn it into a politico-social Conference? Would it not be better to take up in the Congress social questions along with political? We do not think so, for the reasons we give below. If even social questions such as early marriage, enforced widowhood, the system of caste and the like, be introduced into the Congress for discussion the Congress will shiver into pieces. No unanimity on such subjects is possible in such a miscellaneous body like the Congress. The orthodox Hindu will oppose the heterodox Hindu, and the Mahammadan will oppose the Hindu. It may be true that the majority of the delegates may agree in passing resolutions in favour of social reform; but in that case the

minority will secede, and the Congress will, for all practical purposes and intents, be broken up. This is a consummation greatly to be deprecated. If social reform be a matter of great importance,—and no one can doubt that it is—let there be a separate organization for the purpose. Let there be a Social Congress separate from the National. Political progress is one thing, and social reform quite another. The two things must be kept distinct and separate; by mixing the one with the other we shall make progress in neither. The second reason why we think that the National Congress should not take up social questions is this, Hindu social customs and usages are based upon and sanctioned by religion. Religion forms the warp and woof of the Hindu social fabric. To tamper with an immemorial social usage would be to tamper with religion; and a social reformer is often stigmatized as either an atheist or a libertine or both. The less therefore the National Congress has to do with social reform the better it will be for its interests. Let not our readers run away with the idea that we are against social reform. Far from it. We are warm advocates of reform in our social customs, usages and institutions. All we contend for at present is, that a Conference of English-speaking men is not the best instrument for the promotion of social reform in the Hindu community. We do not object, as we said above, to the formation of a Social Congress in which all social questions may be taken up, and which elderly men and heads of families may be invited to join. The proceedings of such a social Congress when published might, in the course of time, tell upon the community. But after all, social reform in this country will be effected neither by legislation nor by speechification in the National Congress or elsewhere, but by universal popular education and by Time which is the healer of all disorders.

DR DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CONSUMPTION.—Allen G. Chattaway, Esq. District Medical Officer Leominstau, testifies, as follows, the unparalleled efficacy of this celebrated Oil in the treatmemt of Consumption:—"Having for some years extensively used Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, both in public and private practice, I have no hesitation in stating that its effects are very far superior to those of any other Cod Liver Oil. Nearly four years since, two cases of confirmed Consumption were placed under my care. In both, the lungs were a mass of tubercular deposit and every possible sound to be heard in Phthisis was present. The sole remedy employed was Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil; and now the patients are strong and fat; diseased (abnormal) sounds are nearly inaudible; and in the one case (male), hunting, fishing, and shooting are freely indulged in the patient expressing himself quite capable of undergoing as much fatigue as any of his fellow sportsmen." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, drug gists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar Harford & Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

A person cured of Deafness and Noises in the head of 23 years' standing by a Simple Remedy, will send a description of it free to any person who applies to J, H. Nicholson, 5 Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*December* 28, 1888.

GENERAL.—Babu Probhat Nath Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under section 4 of Act VII (B. C.) of 1880 in the District of Julpigori.

Babu Monmotho Kumar Bose. Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is appointed to perform the function of a Collector under section 4 of Act VII (B. C.) of 1880 in the Birbhum District.

Mr. W. H. Verner C. S., has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extention of furlough for two months on sick certificate.

Mr. J. T. Jarbo, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Monghyr, is allowed leave for two months and a half under Section 72 of the Civil Leave Code with effect from the 30th or instant, such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Babu Hurry Mohun Dutt, Officiating Sub-Deputy Collector, Lalbagh, Murshidabbd, is appointed temporarily to be a sub-Deputy Collector of the fourth grade, during the absence, on deputation, of Babu Siva Prosonno Sen, or until further orders.

JUDICIAL.—the following officers are appointed to act as Justices of the Peace within the territories under His Honor's control:

Mr. W. C. Macpherson, Officiating Magistrate and Collector Mozuferpore.

Babu Tulsidas Mukerjee, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Nelphamari, Rungpore, is vested with the powers to try sommarily the offences mentioned in section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Babu Brojo Mohun Prosad, Munsiff of Giridhi, in the District of Hazaribaugh, is vested with the powers of a Deputy Collector, under Act I (B. C.) of 1876.

Babu Ram Sadan Bhutacharji, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Manbhum, is vested with the powers under Section 110 of ohe Code of Criminal Procedure.

Grant of Leave to Munsiffs.—Babu Mohendra Nath Ghose, First Munsiff of Narail, in the District of Jessore, is allowed leave for three months, under Section 128, chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, in extention of the leave granted to him on the 30th August, 1888.

Babu Nil Madhub Roy, Munsiff of Purneach, is allowed leave for fourteen days, under Section 128, chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Babu Kally Churn Ghosal, First Munsiff of Satkhira, in the District of Jessore, is allowed leave for three months, under Section 128, chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him on 19th November, 1888.

Advertisements.

WILL BE READY FOR DELIVERY ON SEPTEMBER 30TH.

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১। কোম্পানীর এই মোকামের ফারামে সর্ব্ব প্রকার স্বর্ণ রৌপ্যের অলঙ্কার ও চাঁদীর বাসন, মুক্তার মালা প্রভৃতি সর্ব্বদা প্রস্তুত থাকে। ডাকমাশুল /০ আনা পাইলে ক্যাটালগ পাঠান যায়।

২। অলঙ্কার ক্রয়ের বা নির্দ্দিষ্ট ডাকঘরে পার্শ্বেল পৌঁছার ইনটিমেসন প্রাপ্তির ৭ দিন মধ্যে যদি ক্রেতা অলঙ্কারে ক্ষুৎ বা মলা যুক্ত না করিয়া ফেরত দেন, কোম্পানি তাহা ফেরত লইবেন এবং সম্পূর্ণ মূল্য ফেরত দিবেন।

তালিকা। ছীরকাঙ্গুরী।

প্রথম জলের ও পুরাতন খনির ১২৫—৪৫ টাকা

পোখরাজের অঙ্গুরী।

(প্রায় হীরার ন্যায় উজ্জল) ২০—১৬ „

বিনাপাইনের শীল অঙ্গুরী ১৬—১০ „

কন্যা-বিবাহের আভরণ।

বিবাহার্থি-কন্যার আপাদমস্তক স্বর্ণ রৌপ্যাভরণ অতি অল্প অল্প ওজনে কিন্তু দেখিতে ভড়কাল প্রস্তুত রাখা হইয়াছে।—

ডায়মন কাটা ডবল চিক ১।০, ১॥, ১ তোলা

ঝাড় ইরিং ১।০, ১৷৵০

ডায়মন কাটা বাজু ১॥ তোলা

দুর্গাপূজা কান।

খুব সস্তা! খুব সস্তা!! খুব সস্তা!!!

এত দিনে ৬.৭ তোলা ওজনে যে স্বর্ণ কান প্রস্তুত হইত তাহা হইতে অনেক সুশ্রী ও পরিষ্কার গঠন কান ন্যূনাধিক ৪ তোলা ওজনে তৈয়ারি আছে। বহু চিন্তার পর, দুর্গাপ্রতিমারচালির অনুকরণে, শ্রীকৃষ্ণবাবু এই নমুনা বাহির করিয়াছেন। কান আপাদমস্তক গণ্ডদেশ শোভা করিবে। পছন্দ না হইলে টাকা ফেরত দিব। ডাকখরচ কোম্পানি লোকসান দিবেন।

ডায়মন কাটা গঙ্গা-যমুনা মল।

মূল্য প্রতি জোড়া ৩০—৬০ টাকা

ইহা এত সুন্দর যে যেখানে রাখা যায় সেই স্থানই যেন উজ্জ্বল হয়।

প্যানাপাত চুড়ী।

এ দেশে যত প্রকার চুড়ীর চলন সর্ব্বাপেক্ষা উৎকৃষ্ট নমুনা। ওসার এক ক্রুল, মূল্য

তারে ১৫০ ১৭৫ টাকা

পাতে ৬০ ৮০ „

তারের ত্রিন থাক বাজু ও অশ্বত্থ পত্র চিক।

মূল্য প্রত্যেক ১৫০—২০০

স্বর্ণকারের শিল্পনৈপুণ্যের শীর্ষস্থল। পরীক্ষাস্থলে কেহ লইয়া যদি না পছন্দ করেন, ডাকখরচ কোম্পানী লোকসান দিবেন।

নিম্নলিখিত ব্যক্তিগণ ও শত শত লোক অনেকগুলি অলঙ্কার লইয়া বিশেষ সন্তোষসূচক পত্র লিখিয়াছেন—

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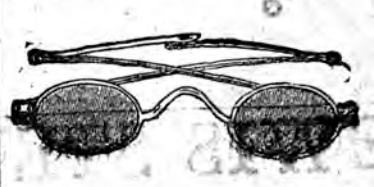

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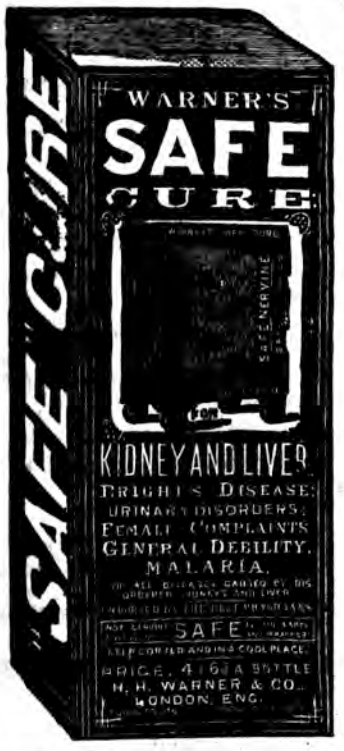

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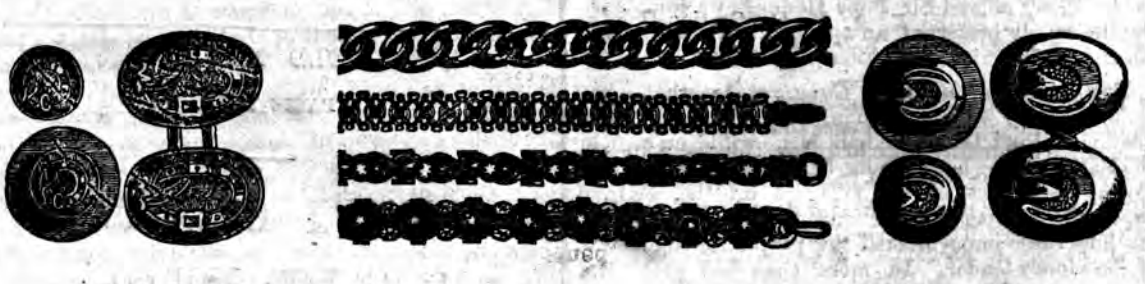

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